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In three concluding chapters, written while the peace was being negotiated, Mr. Hill argues the impropriety of the President's trip to Europe and the mistake of delaying the peace—was it really delayed?—to secure a League of Nations. It is suggested that a lasting peace is not so important as an ending to this war; indiscreet or ambiguous utterances in the President's speeches are considered ("The Debacle of Dogmatism"), and the league is linked up with our hesitancy in declaring war and a Wilsonian scheme to secure a compromise peace. Although Mr. Hill outlines what he conceives to be "The Challenge to the Senate," he does not attempt to answer it. He approves Mr. Root's reservations—all reservations in fact. Distinguished diplomat that Mr. Hill is, he nevertheless objects to votes in the assembly for the British Dominions, without a word concerning the fact that the assembly has no powers and that representation is therefore of no importance.

Historians of great crises and biographers of great men rely largely upon ephemeral pamphlets and journalists' impressions. Mr. Hill's volume will be of great service to the future historians and biographers of Mr. Wilson, some of whom, it is to be hoped, will endeavor to explain to their generations the very curious phenomenon—occurring in this book—of an attack on the league which comes from the Left and from the Right and is, in each case, strongly pressed by the same advocate.

LINDSAY ROGERS.

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The Oriental Policy of the United States. By HENRY CHUNG.
(New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1919. Pp. 306.)

In this book the author, a Korean, is less concerned with a study of American policy in the Far East than he is with the conduct of Japan there, and his principal purpose seems to be to warn the United States against the peril of "the consolidation of Asia under Japanese domination." This accounts for the striking difference between what one would expect from the title and what one finds in the volume. The first part, of eighty-nine pages, deals with the development of the American policy. It is, naturally, quite inadequate. The author has found our policy "lax and indifferent" in the past, and as for the future he would have an Anglo-American alliance for the purpose of helping China against the Japanese peril. The second part, of sixty

pages, is entitled "An Undercurrent Shaping the Policy: Japan's Control of Publicity." Here are repeated many of the current charges against Japan and the Japanese. Mr. Chung's tribute to Japan's "marvellously complete and skillful control of publicity, a control that enables her to manipulate easily the public opinion of the Western Powers," seems exaggerated to one who has had to read some of the articles about Japan which have appeared in our newspapers and magazines during the past year. Finally, part three, contains a number of documents and several reprinted articles, primarily concerned with Japanese conduct and policy.

Mr. Chung has shown considerable literary ability in presenting his subject. In spite of his severe criticism of Japan his attitude is, on the whole, more restrained than one might expect. The work also presents an air of scholarship which is not justified upon further examination. The selected bibliography is a well-chosen one, and there are many references to authorities. But in addition to some positive errors in fact, which might be overlooked, the book is untrustworthy because of the frequent assertions which are unsupported, and because of the impartial way in which authorities, good, bad and indifferent, are cited, ranging from the late John W. Foster to the columns of the Chicago *Examiner*.

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Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Collected and edited by James Brown Scott. Two volumes. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1918. Pp. xlii, 873; 874-1775.)

These two massive volumes bring together material of great value to students of constitutional and international law alike. The Supreme Court of the United States, so far as its original jurisdiction over controversies among members of the Union is concerned, is in effect an international tribunal. It is a court in which the several states sue and are sued by one another. In the years intervening between 1799 and 1918 no fewer than eighty-odd controversies of this sort have come before the court for adjudication, and in the course of this experience a notable body of jurisprudence has been built up. "The essence, function and limits of judicial power have been noted and analyzed; the distinction between judicial power on the one hand, and